

DAILY LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XVIII.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1861.

NUMBER 44.

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

One Year..... \$5 00
Six Months..... 3 00
Three Months..... 1 50
One Month..... 50
No subscriptions taken for less than one month.

STAMPS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.—From and after this date, Postage Stamps, and Stamped Envelopes of the old style, will not be received in whole or partial payment of subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly Democrat. The new stamps, or new stamped envelopes, must be sent to be used in crediting subscription accounts for the Democrat.

Secession Rule.

This is highly recommended to Kentucky for its rigor and effectiveness. They have only to get a majority, no matter how, and no opposition is to chirp. Unity of purpose is carried at once. The legal authorities have little to do. Self-constituted bodies, controlled by the worst of men, come in to relieve legislators, courts and juries of the disagreeable. A man may be banished or murdered, and no one is responsible for the guilty deed. The Government need not abridge the freedom of the press; for committees of vigilance stand ready to establish the bloody unity. They have plenty of soldiers; for who dares to remain at home that can bear arms?

The Union men of Kentucky understand all this ruling. They know what they have to expect should they ever be in a minority. No barbecues or pic-nics would they be allowed to hold. Discussion would be summarily ended, and superceded by a reign of terror. Unanimity they boast of. A most ominous and terrible fact is this unanimity. It is a standing evidence, known and read of all men, of an inexorable despotism. Even here, in a minority, coercion is the threatened resort.

People of Kentucky, if you desire to be free, beware of this Jacobinical party. Let it once get the shadow of claim to power, and it will override all power, and trample down all rights. Look South, at the dark cloud that hangs over that country. Ah, that unanimity! We meet constantly with fugitives from that region, who begin to breathe when they get to Kentucky; but they dare not speak above a whisper here.

The Cincinnati Commercial reports that Gov. Magoffin will act with the Union party hereafter. We will be glad to receive him back into the faith, if it is so, and forgive him for his past sins.

Jeff. Thompson, the rebel General in Missouri, rides a spotted horse, says the Memphis Avalanche. Let the gallant General take care that he is not "spotted" at an early day as well as his horse.

The Courier says that the loyal men of the South are "God sends" to the "Lincoln papers." No more doubt of that than that the Devil sends the traitors.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston (S. C.) Courier says the officer in charge of the Federal prisoners at Richmond is Major Todd, a brother-in-law of President Lincoln.

PROMOTED.—Colonels Dumont, Milroy, and Wallace, of Indiana, have been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, a high compliment to those gallant soldiers of President Lincoln.

It is a mercy to the Secessionists of Kentucky that they have not power; that they are in a small minority; that they have not the temptations that their party have further South, to exercise an unchecked, grinding, bloody despotism.

The Courier is wrathful at Daniel S. Dickinson, and condemns him to awful penalties. A year ago and Daniel was all in all with the Courier. It bespattered him with praise, chinked up the loop-holes and deficiencies of his reputation, and stiched and patched his character all over, till it looked like an old fashioned quilt made of infinitesimal scraps. Daniel now, though, is fallen oh, how low! He is Daniel in the lion's den. But, as he has tried both the praise and the blame of the Courier, he can congratulate himself that the last is the least severe.

There are some noisy fellows running about Louisville, swearing they will not pay the war tax. No one doubts their statements, or believes they are going to so far alter the whole tenor of their lives as to pay any debt when they can help it.

We have received the resolutions of the Putnam county, Indiana, Democracy. They ring of the true metal, and show that the Democracy there are, as ever, national and conservative. We regret that a want of space prevents their publication.

The Missourian Republican has a very generous and complimentary obituary of the Hon. Jeff. Davis, who is not dead, though he is in a decline—die. Keep it in type, contemp', the telegraph will soon kill somebody else.

The Secession papers are quoting continually from Brownlow's Whig. It is pretty well known that Brownlow has nothing to do with the paper, and they are only the opinions of some political appointee of Gen. Zollicoffer.

The following melancholy item appears in the Memphis Bulletin:

The Mobile races have been postponed in consequence of the war.

The advice of the Louisville Courier is well received in the Confederate States. The Avalanche of the 3d says:

The Louisville Courier, that staunch advocate of the Southern cause, copies with approbation our article recommending the prompt suppression by the Confederates forces of Lincoln's camps, formed near the line of East Tennessee, for the purpose of invading that portion of our State. It agrees with us that the assent of Kentucky to the existence of those hostile camps is a palpable violation of her professed neutrality, and that Tennessee should advance to the enemy, instead of waiting to be attacked and overrun.

Did the Courier publish, with commendation, such an article as is here referred to? Is it possible that the Courier has urged Tennessee to make an attack upon Kentucky, knowing, as the editor does, the terrible consequences of such a step? It seems incredible. We cannot realize it, or believe that that paper would go so far, even in its recklessness.

The Memphis Avalanche thus rejoices over the blockade proclaimed by Jeff. Davis. It reads particularly rich to reflecting men:

COUNTER BLOCKADE.—The Confederate Congress, with masterly policy, has prohibited the shipment of Western produce to the South. It has thus anticipated the rumored intention of Secretary Chase to remove the blockade of the Mississippi so far as to permit the farmers of the Northwest to sell their surplus produce to the famished inhabitants of the Lower Mississippi in exchange for gold, sugar and other commodities.

We are exhilarated by this. We are cheered and strengthened. We have fallen upon a new idea, and we hereby issue our proclamation to all, and sundry especially in the Southern States, FORBIDDING ANY OF THEM TO SEND US FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

THE HEALTH OF JEFF. DAVIS.—A Richmond correspondent of the Memphis Appeal, under date of the 28th of August, says:

The illness of the President for several days past has incapacitated him wholly for public business, even to the signing of bills, and the public convenience demands the completion of much important work before our legislators can disperse.

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
September 2, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

You have assembled as the representatives of the people of the Commonwealth of Kentucky under circumstances of peculiar gloom and embarrassment. A sense of near danger and strife pervades and excites the popular mind. Let us, without a moment's delay, address our exertions to the effort to allay the excitement, remove the danger, restore confidence in our business, political and social relations, and preserve the peace and promote the prosperity of the people, praying to God to give us wisdom in our counsels and bless our labors with success.

In obedience to a provision of the Constitution of our State, I proceed to lay before you its condition up to the 1st of August last, with such suggestions and recommendations as seem to me to be proper.

FINANCES.

Below I submit to you a statement of the finances of the State, from 10th October, 1859, to 1st August, 1861. It will be seen that the taxable property of the State for the year ending 10th October, 1860, was \$156,768,167, and exceeded that of the previous year the sum of \$23,356,804, and that the balance remaining in the treasury on the 1st August, 1862, was \$186,880 18, belonging to the different funds. See statement below:

REVENUE PROPERTY.	
Taxable property, valuation for 1860.....	\$16,766,167
Receipts of the treasury for 1860.....	\$11,112,284 88
Expenses for the year 1861.....	\$1,401,625 06
Excess of expenditures 10th Oct., 1860.....	\$153,879 71
Total receipts to 1st August, 1861.....	\$1,367,476 63
Excess of expenditures 10th October, 1860.....	\$153,879 71
Expenses to 1st August, 1861.....	1,026,729 74
	1,180,606 45
Balance in treasury 1st Aug., 1861.....	\$196,370 48

Of this belongs to—
Revenue..... \$93,492 40
School Fund..... \$8,658 23
State Fund..... 14,658 54
Commissioner's Military Fund..... 42,316 01

DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.	
Amount of 6 per cent due and outstanding.....	402,033
Amount of 2 per cent bonds outstanding.....	49,000 00
Amount of 6 per cent bonds unredeemed.....	2,930,600 00
At thirty years date, bearing 6 per cent interest, dated August 1, 1860.....	24,000 00
At thirty years date, bearing 6 per cent interest, dated January 1, 1860.....	43,500 00
At thirty years date, bearing 5 per cent interest, dated January 1, 1860.....	250,000 00
At forty years date, bearing 5 per cent interest, dated January 1, 1860.....	308,238 00
Bond issued by the Governor for surplus from the several counties, dated Dec. 20, 1845, and made payable at the pleasure of the Legislature, and dated Dec. 20, 1845.....	101,001 49
Amount of bond issued for balance due on account of the State, dated July 1, 1859, and made payable at the pleasure of the Legislature, and to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum from January 1, 1859.....	42,994 72
Bond issued by the Governor for surplus from the several counties, dated 23rd August, 1860, and made payable at the pleasure of the Legislature, dated January 1, 1861.....	12,167 20
Total unredeemed debt.....	\$4,731,234 03

The State has the following means to meet her indebtedness as above, \$4,731,234 03, if they could be applied, viz:

Stock in Bank of Kentucky.....	
Stock in Northern Bank of Kentucky.....	\$328,900 00
Stock in Bank of Louisville.....	40,000 00
Stock in Southern Bank of Kentucky.....	600,000 00

\$1,670,500 00	
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Stock in Frankfort and Lexington Railroad Company, equal to, say.....	
	\$217,500 00

Stock in Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company.....	
	74,529 63

Total amount sinking fund 1st Aug., 1861.....	
	568,406 03

\$2,531,725 03	
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Of which amount the sheriffs' revenue for 1860 is..... \$221,997 27

Executions have been issued against the sheriffs of the different counties from which the above amount is due for a greater portion of it, and are now in the hands of the sheriffs for collection, but from the unsettled condition of the country and the scarcity of money, no estimate of the amount that will be paid can be made.

From the foregoing, it appears that the increase of the taxable property of the State for the year ending October 10, 1860, over 1859, was \$23,356,804. Yet owing to the large appropriations of the last Legislature, and the extraordinary expenses of its several called and adjourned sessions, as well as to the failure of sheriffs to collect and pay into the treasury the revenue, I was compelled to borrow, under the acts of the Legislature herein referred to, the sum of \$200,000 from the sinking fund.

And after that sum was exhausted in meeting the demands upon the treasury an arrangement was made with the Bank of Kentucky for \$90,000 more, for which no bond was executed. For the payment of these sums, I recommend that provision be made.

The following is the amount of revenue outstanding 1st August, 1861, viz:

Total amount of revenue outstanding 1st of August, 1861, net.....	
	\$237,356 15

We have, in addition to this the investments made by the State in the Cincinnati, Ohio, River, &c., the present value of which is uncertain, amounting in the aggregate to \$4,820,709 29.

It appears the total amount of sinking fund, August 1st, 1861, was \$568,606 44. The investments made by the State, now uncertain, to meet the debt, amount to \$4,820,474 90. From this statement it will be readily observed that the State debt has been greatly reduced within the last two years, and the resources are amply sufficient to meet the balance as it falls due.

The commissioners of the sinking fund have been calling in the loan from individuals in such installments as would not oppress the debtors with the view of having the means on hand of purchasing the bonds of the State before they fall due, and as they were offered at the current rates; but such has been the high character and credit of the Commonwealth, at a time of revolution and civil war, that but few, comparatively, have been offered in the markets of the country under par, or at a serious sacrifice to the holders.

It is a matter of just pride and pleasure, at such a time as this, that our banks and the finances of the State have been so managed, under the most alarming events, and the most embarrassing circumstances, as to effect our credit, perhaps less than any State in the Union.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

In view of the increasing business of this office, I deem it my duty to recommend an additional allowance of money for the employment of more clerks. I am informed by the laborious and highly competent head of this department that it is impossible for him, with the present number of clerks, to perform the duties of the office with that dispatch that the necessities of the country require. His efficient, systematic and laborious predecessor, Mr. Thomas S. Page, recommended an additional sum for clerk hire during his administration of this the most important of all the departments of the State Government; and the business has been constantly increasing since. If it were necessary, then, it needs no argument to prove it is so now.

TREASURY.

You are referred to the report of the active, capable and efficient officer of the treasury for information connected with his department, and in view of the accumulating business he has to transact, I recommend, earnestly, he be allowed a clerk at a reasonable salary.

SCHOOL FUND.

Below you have a statement of the school fund to 1st August, 1861, with the number of children at school during the years 1858, '59 and '60, and also the resources of the school fund:

Balance 1st August, 1861.....	
	\$8,638 33

Average number of children at school 1858.....	
	97,001

Average number of children at school 1859.....	
	98,935

Daily Democrat.PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
HARNEY, HUGHER & CO.Office—East side Third Street, between
Market and Jefferson.**To Members of the Legislature.**
Those who wish the Democrat sent during the session of the Legislature, will please call upon Col. R. R. Bolling, at the office of the Court of Appeals, or forward by mail to or address at Louisville Terms, 50 cents per month, or \$5 per annum.**We publish the Governor's Message** this morning. It is quite a lengthy document, and deprives us of much of the space ordinarily allotted to editorial matter, news and general variety.**CITY COURT—Thursday, Sept. 5.**—Edward Egan, drunk and abusing his family; bail in \$100 for two months.

Ferdinand Felix, fugitive from justice from the State of Tennessee; held over until Saturday.

J. A. Phillips, suspected felon; bail in \$200 for six months.

Mary Hurley, drunk and disorderly; bail in \$100 for six months.

Jerry Corcoran, drunk and assault on Tim Shanes; continued until to-morrow.

Com. by Mary A. Matthews vs. Jno. Stoll and wife, peace warrant; bail in \$100 to answer to-morrow.

Com. by Jacob Ruff vs. C. Hanng, Chas. Myers, and Frank Smith, peace warrant; continued until to-morrow.

Com. vs. Lucinda Barnum; motion for a new trial, affidavit filed by defendant, and motion submitted.

ARRESTED FOR FELONY.—Captain Gorsuch, of the Armstrong Guards, who shipped the arms belonging to the State, to Tennessee, was arrested yesterday for felony, at Portland, by Officers Lamborne and Slater, and is now confined in jail, awaiting his trial.

This promises to be a most interesting case. The State law, in relation to embezzlement by any officer in authority, is very severe, and the evidence, we understand, is perfectly complete. Gorsuch is certain of conviction. A great many similar crimes have been committed, but this is the first test.

Gorsuch was a Black Republican in Indiana, mixed up in the Horace Bell affair, but is now extremely Southern Rights.

THEATRE—Tom Carey's Great Benefit.—The occasion of the theatrical season will take place to-night. Tom Carey, who has not only hosts of personal friends, but who has long been known in the city as one of the best and most amiable of the long line of **measures** who have peeped through the little window of the box-office, takes a final benefit to-night. A new play, a new farce, and any quantity of singing and dancing, to the former of which the celebrated Mr. Dufield contributes a full quota, form the attractions offered. But, as the attractions greater or less, the announcement of a benefit to Tom Carey is "a safe card" for the fullest house of the season.**REGIMENTAL COLORS.**—A beautiful stand of colors, prepared for Col. Rousseau's Regiment, can be seen at Hugh Wilkins', on Fourth street, during the day. The colors consist of the national flag, in silk, with the name and number of the regiment in gilt letters. The other is the regimental standard, with the United States coat of arms on a blue field, with the name and number of the regiment. They are beautiful specimens of Mr. Wilkins' workmanship and will be presented to Col. Rousseau's Legion by the Union men of Louisville.**ATTENTION, UNCONDITIONAL UNION MEN.**—The members of the Union Club of the Eighth Ward are notified to meet at Avery's plow factory, on Friday evening, at eight o'clock. Let there be a full attendance, as a keg of spikes will be opened on the occasion. By order of the committee.Sept. 11th & 12th**BATTALION DRILL.**—The Dent Guards, East Louisville Guards, Thruston Guards, Jefferson Guards, and Halbert Zouaves will meet for battalion drill this afternoon at two o'clock on the south side of Breckinridge street, between First and Preston.**Messrs. S. G. Henry & Co.** will sell this morning, Friday, in addition to the articles already advertised, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ casks cognac brandy. Men's, boys' and youths' heavy kip boots will be sold; also, one of Singers sewing machines in prime order.**SEMPLE ARTILLERY.**—This company meets at their armory this evening at half-past seven o'clock. A full attendance is requested. A few more good Union men are wanted to fill out the company. They will receive their guns on Monday next.**Mr. C. C. Spencer** advertises for this morning a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, housekeeping articles, and two new buggies, to which we call the attention of our readers.**LOUISVILLE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.**—The regular monthly meeting of the Union will be held on Saturday evening, September 7th, at seven o'clock, at Temperance Hall. By order of the Secretary.**FIRE.**—The alarm of fire about 12 o'clock yesterday was occasioned by the burning of the roof of a frame cottage occupied by two German families. The fire originated from a defective flue. Loss small.**Green turtle soup** served at the United States Hotel bar this morning.**LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.**

FRANKFORT, Sept. 5, 1861.

To-day the Senate announced its readiness to proceed to business. Senator Fisk was elected Chairman, and your old friend Johnson was made Secretary, which was all agreed.

The Governor's message was read. It is a long document, containing very singular doctrines; but his Excellency is in peace, very decidedly—so he says; and for neutrality, which means, simply, State independence.

But the startling event was a telegraphic dispatch that the Confederates had occupied Kentucky soil, and were fortifying themselves. This came from General Grant, of Cairo. Presently came a message from the Governor, with a dispatch from Governor Harris disavowing this invasion, and informing Governor Magoffin that he had telegraphed to Davis to have the troops withdrawn.

We doubt the sincerity of this last dispatch. It may be that all this was premeditated and well understood. No subordinate could have taken all this responsibility without orders, it is generally held to be.

The Owen county barbecue came off yesterday. Breckinridge, Morehead, Powell, and G. W. Johnson were all in Frankfort, and have, no doubt, had a good time to-day.

A common opinion is, that the movement is concerted, and that all is not yet heard from of to-day's doings. We shall see. A faction of the people are resolved on revolution.

REPORTER.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 4, 1861.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. Wm. McD. Abbott of the Methodist Church.

The journal of yesterday was read by the acting Clerk.

Messrs. H. D. McHenry, J. B. Bruner, Richard H. Field, C. T. Worthington, M. P. Buster and Ben Spalding were sworn in as members of the Senate by J. R. Graham, City Judge of Frankfort, they having been admitted by vote of the Senate on yesterday.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee in relation to contested seats on the case of Mr. Grover, of Owen.

Mr. Chiles moved that so much of the report as refers to Mr. Grover's case be referred to a select committee. Rejected.

Mr. Whitaker addressed the Senate in support of his claim to a seat, as resting on similar, and he thought, stronger grounds, and explained his remarks of yesterday.

Mr. Bush also explained his remarks of yesterday, showing his claims to a seat as resting on similar grounds with Mr. Grover's.

Mr. Lusk addressed the Senate, showing his grounds for claiming a seat to be exactly the same with those of Messrs. Whitaker and Grover.

The vote was then taken upon admitting Mr. Grover, and decided in the affirmative, and he was sworn in.

The vote was then taken on admitting Mr. Baker, and he was admitted and sworn in.

Mr. Cissell offered the following resolution:

Resolved. That John M. Burns is entitled to a seat and that he now be sworn in.

Mr. Burns's certificate of election was also presented, and certificate of qualification.

Mr. Bush presented his certificate of election, and affidavit of qualification, according to law, before J. R. Graham, City Judge of Frankfort.

Mr. DeHaven offered a substitute for Mr. Cissell's resolution, viz:

That W. C. Whitaker is entitled to a seat from the counties of Shelby, Oldham, and Henry, and that he be now sworn in.

Mr. Speed suggested that the question of number of the regiment. They are beautiful specimens of Mr. Wilkins' workmanship and will be presented to Col. Rousseau's Legion by the Union men of Louisville.

Mr. T. F. Marshall addressed the Senate in support of the report of the committee. He thought it based upon equity and equality of representation in the Senate.

He asked to be excused from serving any longer on the committee.

Mr. Chambers also requested to be excused serving on the committee for the same reasons given by Mr. Marshall.

Mr. DeHaven thought the question might be settled without a reference to the report.

Mr. Speed advocated the reference briefly.

Mr. Whitaker addressed the Senate on the grounds of his claim to a seat. He showed that he represented more voters—who were unrepresented by any one else—than any other claimant, and this was in accordance with the principles of the report of the committee in favor of those already admitted to seats.

Mr. Read addressed the Senate, explaining the action of the committee, and supporting the decision of the committee.

Mr. Burns addressed the Senate in support of his claims to a seat at length.

The Senate then adjourned until twelve o'clock to-morrow.

The resolutions lie one day on the table; to be settled without a reference to the report.

A resolution was adopted ordering the usual number of copies of the Governor's message to be printed.

A resolution was adopted fixing the time of meeting at ten o'clock after to-morrow.

The Senate then adjourned until twelve o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. McGoodwin addressed the Senate, presenting his claims to a seat.

A message was received from the House of Representatives by Mr. Tevis that the House was organized and ready to proceed to business, and that a committee had been appointed to act in conjunction with the Senate committee to wait on the Governor and inform him that the General Assembly is ready to receive any communication from him.

Mr. Johnson moved that a committee be appointed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate is organized and ready to proceed to business. Negatived.

Mr. Alexander offered the following resolution:

Resolved. That so much of the report as remains undisputed, together with the right of Senators now claiming seats, to be sworn in, be referred to a select committee of Speed, Fisk, Jenkins, Bruner, and Wm. Anthony, to be reported upon at two o'clock.

Mr. Speed offered the following substitutive:

Resolved. That the remainder of the report of special committee now under consideration be referred to the committee, with instructions to report whether the committee had informed the Senate that the

vacancies cannot be filled by claimants now before the Senate, and, if so, by which of them. That the committee report at four o'clock.

Mr. Rhea addressed the Senate in support of the report of the committee, and opposed the reference at length.

The substitute of Mr. Speed was rejected.

Mr. Goodloe moved to amend Mr. Alexander's resolution by striking out "4 o'clock P.M." and inserting "10 o'clock to-morrow."

Rejected.

Mr. Alexander's resolution was then adopted.

And then the Senate took a recess until four o'clock P.M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Prayer by the Rev. T. C. McKee, of the Baptist church.

The journal of yesterday was read.

Mr. W. C. Anderson offered the following resolution, which was rejected, viz:

Resolved. That the Speaker of this House be empowered to employ a page at the same compensation of those employed by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Cleveland offered the following resolution, viz:

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

FRANKFORT, KY., Sept. 5, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have this moment received the following telegraphic dispatch from his Excellency, Isham G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee, which I deem proper to lay before you.

B. MAGOFFIN.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1861.

[By telegraph from Nashville.]

To His Excellency, B. Magoffin, Frankfort, Ky.:

The Confederate troops that landed at Hickman last night did so without my knowledge or consent, and, I am satisfied, without the knowledge or consent of the President. I have telegraphed to President Davis, urging their immediate withdrawal.

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

The Speaker laid before the House the following telegraphic dispatch, viz:

CAIRO, Sept. 5, 1861.

To Speaker of House and President of Senate:

I regret to inform you that Confederate forces, in considerable numbers, have invaded territory of Kentucky, and are occupying and fortifying strong position at Hickman and Chalk Bluffs.

U. S. GRANT, Brig. Gen.

They were ordered to be printed, and the Clerk directed to communicate the message and dispatches to the Senate.

Mr. Johnson offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved. That one hundred copies of the Governor's message be printed for the use of each member of this House and enveloped.

The resolution was amended so as to give each member of this House fifty copies, and adopted.

Mr. Burnam offered a resolution referring the different subjects embraced in the Governor's message to appropriate committees, which was adopted.

Mr. Rigney—A bill for the benefit of W. E. Baker, of Adair county.

Mr. Clay—A bill to amend the several acts concerning the Board of Education of the Kentucky Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Mr. W. C. Anderson—a bill to establish an additional voting place in Boyle county.

Same—A bill to amend the law in relation to grand juries.

Mr. Cleveland—a bill to authorize the State Board of Agriculture to dispense with holding the fair for the present year.

Mr. Proctor—a bill for the benefit of F. Demobrun and others of Edmonson county.

Mr. Yeaman—a bill to amend the several acts in relation to registration of births, marriages, and deaths.

Mr. Allen offered a resolution appropriating \$100 to each Clint. McClarty, late clerk of the House, and J. C. Wickliffe, late clerk of the Senate, for their attendance and organizing the present Senate and House of Representatives.

Mr. Elliott offered an amendment allowing \$50 to W. N. Robb, Sergeant-at-Arms of the last House, for services rendered the present House. Adopted.

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A message was received from the Governor, by Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, transmitting a correspondence between Gov. Magoffin and Gov. Harris, in relation to the capture of the S. B. Orr and her detention in the Tennessee river. Governor Harris informed Governor Magoffin that the boat was subject to the order of Gov. Magoffin. Gov. Magoffin has appointed an agent to receive the boat and cargo and deliver the same to the original owners and House of Representatives.

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Mr. Burns's certificate of election was also presented, and certificate of qualification.

Mr. Bush presented his certificate of election, and affidavit of qualification, according to law, before J. R. Graham, City Judge of Frankfort.

Mr. DeHaven offered a substitute for Mr. Cissell's resolution, viz:

That W. C. Whitaker is entitled to a seat from the counties of Shelby, Oldham, and Henry, and that he be now sworn in.

Mr. Speed suggested that the question of number of the regiment. They are beautiful specimens of Mr. Wilkins' workmanship and will be presented to Col. Rousseau's Legion by the Union men of Louisville.

Mr. T. F. Marshall addressed the Senate in support of the report of the committee. He thought it based upon equity and equality of representation in the Senate.

He asked to be excused from serving any longer on the committee.

Mr. Chambers also requested to be excused serving on the committee for the same reasons given by Mr. Marshall.

Mr. DeHaven thought the question might be settled without a reference to the report.

Mr. Speed advocated the reference briefly.

Mr. Whitaker addressed the Senate on the grounds of his claim to a seat. He showed that he represented more voters—who were unrepresented by any one else—than any other claimant, and this was in accordance with the principles of the report of the committee in favor of those already admitted to seats.</

DAILY DEMOCRAT

is, I believe, at this time, the only State in the Union where the Constitution and the laws of the country, both State and national, are respected. We yet enjoy the freedom of speech and the press. Our State is yet a safe retreat from the oppressions of both sections. Let us cling to our position and policy as the only hope of peace and safety.

The continued introduction of Federal guns into the State, and their distribution to private citizens, unwarranted by law, is another source of constant irritation, and a fruitful cause of violence and trouble. You could, in no way, more effectively contribute to the maintenance of peace within the State than by arresting this prolific source of excitement, irritation, and violence.

Numerous cases of aggressions upon private rights by both the belligerent governments have been reported to me, but in many cases I have had no right or power to afford the redress claimed. The seizure of the steamers "W. B. Terry" by a Federal gunboat from Cairo, the "Orri" by private parties, who have carried her into Tennessee, and of the "Pocahontas" by Confederate soldiers, are referred to as cases of recent occurrence. To embody the reports in reference to all those cases of wrong, would swell this paper beyond its proper dimensions. In reference to the two cases of seizure of the steamers "Terry" and "Orri," I submit the report of Dr. John M. Johnson, and a letter from Governor Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, to both of which your attention is invited. In this connection I mention also a case of recent violence in Harrison county, involving the killing of one man and the wounding of another. My order to General Crittenden, and his prompt and ready execution of it, as shown by his report, are submitted to you. I would recommend this whole subject to your attention, and do not doubt that in your wisdom you will take some action to secure to the person and property of our citizens the much needed protection.

In regard to our national difficulties, my action, from first to last, has been dictated by an earnest wish to preserve the neutrality and peace of Kentucky. I am not conscious of any lack of vigilance or effort on my part in maintaining the peaceful attitude of neutrality which the people of the State have determined to occupy. The very cornerstone of the theory of the States' Rights party, to which I have always adhered, is the right of the people of a State, by a lawful expression of a majority thereof, to determine the policy and the relations of the Commonwealth. My functions are purely executive, and I am bound by my oath of office to carry out the lawful will of the people, whether the policy they prefer accords with my own views or not.

The Constitution is the only barrier between the people and the Executive which I recognize. I was elected Governor by a majority of the people, who very well knew my political sentiments. Since my election great questions have arisen, which, if contemplated in the canvass, was hoped would be settled by adjustment in the councils of the Federal Government; and these questions unhappily involve the external relations, the peace and prosperity of Kentucky. I deprecated the introduction of these questions, and did all I could to avert the issues. No man lives, or ever did live, who more honestly and earnestly desired to uphold and perpetuate the Union by a faithful execution of the Federal Constitution. In the canvass which led to my election as Chief Executive Magistrate of the State, I contended for the principle, to which I had ever been faithful, that the people of a State, as a distinct aggregate sovereignty, had the rightful authority to regulate their internal policy, and to define their external relations, according to their own pleasure. Since then, the people of this State have thrice been summoned to the polls, and, according to my interpretation of their votes, have expressed themselves in favor of preserving the neutrality and peace of the State. I have construed these expressions as signifying that the people were not yet prepared to dissolve their relation to the old Union, and were not to be employed in any way, directly or indirectly, as partisans for or against either of the belligerents in the unhappy fratricidal war between the Federal and Confederate States. I have also construed them as emphatic refusals to be made the instruments of coercing the people of the seceded States by force of arms; I have never been able to construe the votes of the people of Kentucky as meaning that unconstitutional aggressions could be sanctified by any display of numerical or military power. The Constitution would be a snare, a fraud, a mockery, if the rights which it undertakes to protect may be violated by any majority, however large.

When a sectional party was enthroned in power, pledged not only not to cease the dangerous agitation, but to continue it regardless of the Constitution and the judiciary—when the sectional party had, through its representative official leaders, announced its purposes to wage an irrepressible conflict till all the States should be free or slave States, meaning thereby that all should be free—even then the statesmen of Kentucky, earnestly anxious to preserve and perpetuate the Union and the Government established by our fathers, presented the olive branch to their Northern brethren, in the form of proposed amendments to the Constitution. Those amendments, presented by a distinguished Senator from Kentucky, proposed no aggression upon any Northern rights. They asked no new rights for the South. They simply required fresh guarantees for existing rights; and they demanded less for the South than the Supreme Court had solemnly decided the South to be constitutionally entitled to enjoy. These amendments, accepted by the North, would have been satisfactory to the South. The now President and the late Secretary of State of the Confederate States, then Senators of the United States, avowed their willingness to accept the Crittenden amendments as satisfactory to the South. Their acceptance by the dominant party in Congress would have diminished no earthly right or enjoyment of the North; nor added one earthly right to the South, except a pledge of future tranquility in the enjoyment of existing constitutional rights. The olive branch thus tendered was rudely repelled by the North. All other proposals of compromise, adjustment, and peace were arrogantly rejected, and the insolent menace of coercion was insultingly held in *terrorem* over a free people!

Now, I have glanced at these facts as pertinent to a correct interpretation of the will of the people of Kentucky, signified by their late votes. Undoubtedly the people of Kentucky are ardently attached to the Union established by the fathers and operated according to the rule of the Constitution. Undoubtedly, they have meant that

all civil remedies shall be exhausted before they will relinquish the fond hope of its restoration and perpetuation. Undoubtedly, they have meant to wait the exhaustion of all civil remedies before they will even consider the question of assuming new external relations.

All this I perfectly understand as the sense of the people, and I have cordially respected their meaning. But I have never understood the proud, and brave, and just minded freemen of Kentucky to mean that they will tamely submit to unconstitutional aggression upon their sacred rights. I have never understood them to renounce the sentiment and feeling of sympathy with the people of aggrieved sister States. Nor can I interpret any of their expressions to mean an approval of the war to subjugate the South. Still less can I construe any of their votes as meaning that they will submit themselves as joint instruments in prosecuting a coercive war against their Southern brethren. They have only meant to say that they still have some hope of the restoration and perpetuation of the Union; and until that hope is utterly blasted, they will not alter their existing relations. It was in this view that they have struggled to preserve the neutrality and peace of the State, and hold her in position to exercise a mediatorial office between the belligerents. Should all such hopes and offices fail, they will then assume such attitude as their own judgment may sanction; and they will maintain it with the valor and fortitude characteristic of Kentuckians.

Their final decision will be law to me. Every constitutional act of their lawful representatives will be executed by me with as much vigilance and fidelity as if it originated in my own brain. No true States' Right's man can ever set himself in factious opposition to the will of the people of his State, however honestly he may be opposed to her policy. I have no consciousness that, in any thought, word or act of mine, I have thwarted the lawful purpose of the people of Kentucky. On the contrary, I have used unceasing vigilance and efforts to preserve the neutrality and peace of the State. In proof of this I refer to every act of mine, public or private, since the day of my inauguration. Some of these acts were reported to the former sessions of the Legislature. Others have gone to the public in other forms; and others still are herewith reported. And no word or act of mine can be cited inconsistent with those now and heretofore reported. Whatever the rancor of distempered partisans may suggest, the judgment of my unimpassioned fellow citizens and impartial history will render me justice and vindicate my motives, acts and good name against all unfavorable criticism.

It is scarcely necessary, but a brief reference will establish the averments above made. I cite the declarations of my inaugural; the reports and exhibits of all my messages; my correspondence with commissioners to Kentucky from Southern States; my efforts to procure a national convention; then to procure a convention of the slave States; then of the Border Slave States; then my correspondence with the Governors of Ohio and Indiana to the Constitution as a settlement of our national difficulties, against the occupation of our soil by a Federal military force, in favor of peace and neutrality, and for voting men and money to arm the State. And now, addressing myself to the representatives of the people of Kentucky, I protest, in their name and presence, in the name of constitutional liberty, and in presence of heaven and earth, against the usurpations and unconstitutional and illegal acts; and I protest, furthermore, against the further prosecution of a war professedly for the object of restoring the Government, a war, without the consent or advice of the authorities of the State, and without consultation with those prominently known and recognized as loyal citizens. This movement has been enlisted in the United States army and collected in military camps in the central portion of Kentucky. This movement was preceded by the active organization of companies, regiments, &c., consisting of men sworn into the United States service, under officers holding commissions from yourself. Ordnance, arms, munitions and supplies of war are being transported into the State and placed in large quantities in these camps. In a word, an army is now being organized and quartered within the State, supplied with all the appliances of war, without the consent or advice of the authorities of the State, and without consultation with those prominently known and recognized as loyal citizens. This movement should be kept removed beyond the border of their State. By thus avoiding all occasions for the introduction of bodies of armed soldiers, and offering no provocation for the presence of military force, the people of Kentucky have sincerely striven to preserve in their State domestic peace and avert the calamities of sanguinary engagements.

Recently a large body of soldiers have been enlisted in the United States army and collected in military camps in the central portion of Kentucky. This movement was preceded by the active organization of companies, regiments, &c., consisting of men sworn into the United States service, under officers holding commissions from yourself. Ordnance, arms, munitions and supplies of war are being transported into the State and placed in large quantities in these camps. In a word, an army is now being organized and quartered within the State, supplied with all the appliances of war, without the consent or advice of the authorities of the State, and without consultation with those prominently known and recognized as loyal citizens. This movement should be kept removed beyond the border of their State. By thus avoiding all occasions for the introduction of bodies of armed soldiers, and offering no provocation for the presence of military force, the people of Kentucky have sincerely striven to preserve in their State domestic peace and avert the calamities of sanguinary engagements.

It is my opinion, therefore, that the General Assembly of Kentucky ought to declare, by solemn resolution, that this war ought to be instantly stopped. If it is not, our people, already oppressed by taxation, will be bankrupted, our trade ruined, our fields ravaged, every home made desolate and in mourning; and after the expenditure of all our treasure and the loss of a million of lives in the vain effort to subjugate the South, the belligerents at last will be compelled to negotiate a peace, the people and our children having been made barbarians, and the last hope of liberty extinguished. It is the policy of Kentucky to take no part in it. She should keep firmly her present position of neutrality, and when opportunity offers, as a mediator, present terms of peace and of settlement alike to both sides of the contending parties.

I submit it to the wisdom of your counsels. The pacific position, character, and honor of the state are in your keeping. The people of the whole Commonwealth are looking to you for protection. The people of the South are looking to you for protection as well as the majority. You are aware of the responsibilities that devolve upon you. I have confidence in the expectations of the people will be realized. I trust, as I do, that you will make a full and frank statement of your views, coolly, and frankly, as becomes brother who have the same great interests and patriotic feelings as our associates in the party associations in this broad and trying hour of our country.

It is my duty to execute all constitutional laws of the Commonwealth, and no matter what may be done by the Federal Government, and the will of a majority of the people, is such as to make me acquiesce in their decision, and now in respectfully submitting to your counsels, the best course to pursue, I expect to follow her fortunes through weal or woe, whether my counsels prevail or not—counseling moderation, conciliation, and the welfare of friends, relations among them of opposite opinions. To accomplish this end, and to keep the peace among our people, all my efforts, which have heretofore been successful, have been directed to this end.

Preparations are being made to prosecute the war upon the most gigantic scale. It continues, it will be the most ruinful of all civil wars that has ever taken place, and already our once prosperous and happy people are beginning to feel severely the demoralizing effect upon them. The laws are being enacted which will tend to foment a spirit of discord and strife among the members of the family—between brothers and members of the same family—all, everything, and every interest of the people, and the welfare of the Government are finally accomplished, in the destruction of all the material interests of the country, in the total demoralization of one people, and in the overthrow of the other.

To preserve peace at home, and to avert this sad calamity, I will co-operate with you most earnestly and cheerfully in any just measure your wisdom may suggest.

B. MAGOFFIN.

PROVISIONS.—The records of imports at the Merchants' Exchange shew that a larger amount of produce is now arriving here than was coming in this time last year, when the St. Louis and Cincinnati coats were running.—*Memphis Appeal*, Sept. 3d.

THE FIRST BATTALION OF EAST TENNESSEE CAVALRY.—The first battalion of East Tennessee cavalry was organized on the 30th inst., at Camp Cummings, making the fourth battalion from that division of the State, and now in the Confederate service.

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THE MANSION THAT WAS OCCUPIED BY PRESIDENT DAVIS IN MONTGOMERY.—The mansion that was occupied by President Davis in Montgomery has been sold for \$20,000.

the action of Congress, and did not take any step towards calling out the militia until specially authorized by Congress. I refused troops, therefore, because, in my judgment, the President's call was unconstitutional and without the sanction of law. The President admits, in his message to Congress, that necessity had compelled him to act without the authority of law, and asks that his acts shall be sanctioned. I could easily shelter myself under a similar plea of necessity. If the necessity of which he speaks was great in his case, it was far greater in mine, because no other policy, in my humble judgment, could have been pursued by Kentucky, which would have prevented civil war among our own people, and that I regarded as the worst of all calamities. The call for additional forces for the land and naval service; the blockades of the Southern seaports; the blockades and embargoes established on rivers and roads; the suspension of the sacred writ of *habeas corpus*; the imprisonment of men without warrant, hearing, or trial by jury; the suppression of civil authority and the establishment of martial law in various cities; the unreasonable seizures and searches of persons, houses, and papers; the arrest, search, and imprisonment even of women, the suppression of newspapers; the withdrawal of mail facilities in Kentucky, west of Tennessee; the establishment of martial law in Missouri; the confiscation of the property, emancipation of the slaves, and subversion of the State government of that people by Major General Fremont, and the total obliteration of all State lines and authorities; these, and that demolishing, monstrous, and unconstitutional confiscation bill recently passed by Congress, make up a record well calculated to alarm and to startle a free people justly jealous of their rights. I have been, and am still, unable to give to these acts any sort of sanction. They are acts which give to the government, intended to be conducted according to the Constitution, the character, in substance, at once of a usurpation and a despotism.

In conscientiously taking such a view of the President's rule, I have not intended to be disloyal to our State or Federal Government. I have refused obedience to only one demand made on me by the Federal authorities, and in that have been sustained by the people of Kentucky and by the public in other forms; and others still are herewith reported. And no word or act of mine can be cited inconsistent with those now and heretofore reported. Whatever the rancor of distempered partisans may suggest, the judgment of my unimpassioned fellow citizens and impartial history will render me justice and vindicate my motives, acts and good name against all unfavorable criticism.

It is scarcely necessary, but a brief reference will establish the averments above made. I cite the declarations of my inaugural; the reports and exhibits of all my messages; my correspondence with commissioners to Kentucky from Southern States; my efforts to procure a national convention; then to procure a convention of the slave States; then of the Border Slave States; then my correspondence with the Governors of Ohio and Indiana to the Constitution as a settlement of our national difficulties, against the occupation of our soil by a Federal military force, in favor of peace and neutrality, and for voting men and money to arm the State. And now, addressing myself to the representatives of the people of Kentucky, I protest, in their name and presence, in the name of constitutional liberty, and in presence of heaven and earth, against the usurpations and unconstitutional and illegal acts; and I protest, furthermore, against the further prosecution of a war professedly for the object of restoring the Government, a war, without the consent or advice of the authorities of the State, and without consultation with those prominently known and recognized as loyal citizens. This movement has been enlisted in the United States army and collected in military camps in the central portion of Kentucky. This movement was preceded by the active organization of companies, regiments, &c., consisting of men sworn into the United States service, under officers holding commissions from yourself. Ordnance, arms, munitions and supplies of war are being transported into the State and placed in large quantities in these camps. In a word, an army is now being organized and quartered within the State, supplied with all the appliances of war, without the consent or advice of the authorities of the State, and without consultation with those prominently known and recognized as loyal citizens. This movement should be kept removed beyond the border of their State. By thus avoiding all occasions for the introduction of bodies of armed soldiers, and offering no provocation for the presence of military force, the people of Kentucky have sincerely striven to preserve in their State domestic peace and avert the calamities of sanguinary engagements.

Within Kentucky there has been, and is likely to be, no occasion for the presence of military force. The people are quiet and tranquil, feeling no apprehension of any occasion arising to invoke protection from the Federal arm. They have asked that their territory be left free from military occupation, and the present tranquility of their communication left uninvaded by soldiers. They do not desire that Kentucky shall be required to supply the battle-field for the contending armies, or become the theater of the war.

Now, therefore, as Governor of the State of Kentucky, and in the name of the people I have the honor to represent, and with the single and earnest desire to avert from their peaceful homes the horrors of war, I urge the removal from the limits of Kentucky of the military force now organized and in camp within the State. If such action as is hereby urged be promptly taken, I firmly believe the peace of the people of Kentucky will be preserved, and the horrors of a bloody war will be averted from a people now peaceful and tranquil.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
B. MAGOFFIN.

[No. 3]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24, 1861.

To His Excellency, B. Magoffin, Governor of the State of Kentucky:

Sir: Your letter of the 10th instant, in which you "urge the removal from the limits of Kentucky of the military force now organized and in camp within the State," is received.

It is my duty to execute all constitutional laws of the Commonwealth, and no matter what may be done by the Federal Government, and the will of a majority of the people, is such as to make me acquiesce in their decision, and now in respectfully submitting to your counsels, the best course to pursue, I expect to follow her fortunes through weal or woe, whether my counsels prevail or not—counseling moderation, conciliation, and the welfare of friends, relations among them of opposite opinions. To accomplish this end, and to keep the peace among our people, all my efforts, which have heretofore been successful, have been directed to this end.

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Preparations are being made to prosecute the war upon the most gigantic scale. It continues, it will be the most ruinful of all civil wars that has ever taken place, and already our once prosperous and happy people are beginning to feel severely the demoralizing effect upon them. The laws are being enacted which will tend to foment a spirit of discord and strife among the members of the family—between brothers and members of the same family—all, everything, and every interest of the people, and the welfare of the Government are finally accomplished, in the destruction of all the material interests of the country, in the total demoralization of one people, and in the overthrow of the other.

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THE MANSION THAT WAS OCCUPIED BY PRESIDENT DAVIS IN MONTGOMERY.—The mansion that was occupied by President Davis in Montgomery has been sold for \$20,000.

Yours obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

[No. 4]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24, 1861.

To His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

I have the honor hereby to credit to you Messrs. W. A. Dudley and F. K. Hunt as Commissioners on behalf of the State of Kentucky.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

FRANKFORT, Aug. 19, 1861.

To His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

I have the honor hereby to credit to you Messrs. W. A. Dudley and F. K. Hunt as Commissioners on behalf of the State of Kentucky.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

FRANKFORT, Aug. 19, 1861.

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